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ABSTRACT

This module on the muscular system is the sixth of ten (CE 028 308-318) in the barbering/cosmetology course of a bilingual skills training program. (A Vocabulary Development Workbook for modules 6-10 is available as CE 028 313.) The course is designed to furnish theoretical and laboratory experience. Module objectives are for students to develop trade-related Spanish/English vocabulary, to describe function of and differentiate among the three types of muscles, to define basic characteristics of muscles, and to locate and identify the function of the basic muscles of the head, face, and neck. Contents include list of module objectives; pretest; three sections on (1) muscles and tissues, (2) characteristics of muscles, and (3) muscles of the head, face, and neck; posttest; and English/Spanish vocabulary list. Each section is organized into this format: instructions, vocabulary, and concepts (statements or questions to direct reading) presented in English and Spanish; readings; and worksheets to evaluate comprehension of the trade-related reading material. (Readings in modules 1-5 are in both English and Spanish.) Worksheets also cover these areas: Vocabulary, definitions, word attack skills, writing skills, spelling, and application of terminology to the trade area. (YLB)

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ED199503

BILINGUAL SKILLS TRAINING PROGRAM
BARBERING/COSMETOLOGY

MODULE 6.0

MUSCULAR SYSTEM

OE 028 314

U S DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
EDUCATION

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I. PURPOSE

This module is to:

1. Assist students in developing trade-related vocabulary.

2. Facilitate the learning of the trade through reading information sheets, vocabulary lists and language exercises.

3. Provide student with individual check lists for individual progress.

II. INRODUCTION

Cosmetology and Barbering require the student to follow a defined theoretical course of study as well as acquire practical knowledge in the respective trade. Due to the limited amount of time allowed for theory and the difficulty of the technical vocabulary found in the reading, the student often needs additional help in this area. Students in above trades are required to pass the State Board Examination before practicing their trade. To succeed in passing this exam and to be better equipped for the job, the student must be able to function in the oral and written communication skills and utilize the technical vocabulary of their trade. This module is structured to provide for individual needs of the students so that they may progress at their pace in the academic or theoretical area. A simple coding system is utilized to facilitate the student use.

III. ACTIVITIES

Because each module is geared for individualized instruction it is important to assess the individual needs of the students. A pre-test is administered to students before they begin working with a module. Instructions are given orally in Spanish and English.

Instructions, vocabulary and concepts in each module are written in Spanish and English so as to explain the purpose of each reading. There is a reading for each objective presented in the module. The reading is referred to as an information sheet. This sheet is designed to provide the student with reading material incorporating the technical vocabulary that is needed in the trade skill area. The gradation of reading is from simple to more complex. Thus the information sheet facilitates the learning process in the theoretical course of study. Each information sheet is followed by a series of diversified work sheets directly checking for comprehension of the reading material. Other items covered in these work sheets are: vocabulary, definitions, word attack skills, writing skills, spelling and application of terminology to the trade area.

Oral language development exercises directed by the instructor constantly reinforce the concepts presented. Students have an opportunity to utilize and develop the technical vocabulary needed in their trade by interaction among themselves, the instructor and tutors. The Bilingual dimension is specifically directed at concept and vocabulary development.

The students are directed to utilize supplementary materials available through the Learning Resource Center to reinforce each area as they progress in the module. Audio visuals are utilized to introduce subject matter. They are also accessible to the students to be used on an individual basis.

IV. EVALUATION

The students are evaluated by the instructors as to their progress in language and in the course content area through the pre-test, work sheets, check list and a post test. Individual student profiles and folders are kept on record to check on student progress at all times. Oral development skills are assessed individually.

Students go through the following process in utilizing the modules:

Pre-test (Students scoring 85% or below must complete the entire module. Those scoring above 85% may go on to the next module).

Reading of instruction sheet
Information sheet
Series of written and oral exercises
Oral evaluation
Post test (oral and written)
Recycling, if needed (Students scoring 85% or below on post-test are recycled through module in designated weak areas. See coding system.)

MODULE OUTLINE

6.0 Muscular System

6.1 Muscles and Tissues

6.2 Characteristics of Muscles

6.3 Muscles of the Head, Face and Neck

STUDENT OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this module the student will be able to:

6.1 Describe the function of and differentiate between the three types of muscles.

6.2 Define the basic characteristics of muscles.

6.3 Locate and identify the function of the basic muscles of the head, face and neck.

Pretest for the Muscular System 6.0

1. What is the primary function of all muscles?

2. What are the three types of muscles found in the human body?

3. Where are each of the three types of muscles found?

4. How do scientists differentiate the appearance of the three types of muscle cells?

5. What is an aponeurosis? What is a fascia?

6. What is myology?

7. What is meant by origin in reference to muscles?

8. Where is the insertion of a muscle?

9. What is the belly of a muscle?

10. Name the muscle of the scalp and its bellies and describe the function of each.

11. Name three muscles of the eyebrows and their function.

12. Identify the muscles of the nose.

13. Where is the buccinator muscle located?

14. The temporalis is used in biting. Describe where this muscle is located.

15. What muscle draws down the lower lip and where is it located?

Instructions:

The following information sheet will give you some basic information on muscles and muscular tissue. It is important that you understand these basics before proceding to the next readings. Included is a list of vocabulary which you will find in this reading selection. Review each word carefully.

Instrucciones:

La siguiente página de información te dará información básica en los músculos y en los tejidos musculares. Es importante que comprendas esta información básica antes que procedas a las siguientes lecturas. También hallarás una lista de vocabulario que se utiliza en la seleción de lectura. Lee cada palabra cuidadosamente.

Vocabulary	Vocabulario
Muscular system	sistema muscular
muscles	músculos
cartilage	cartílago
ligaments	ligamento
tendon	tendón
fascia	fascia
aponeurosis	aponeurosis
voluntary	voluntario
involuntary	involuntario
cardiac	cardiaco

Keep the following questions in mind as you read the article on muscles and muscle tissue.

Recuerda las siguientes preguntas al leer el artículo en músculos y tejidos musculares.

1. Approximately what percentage of your body weight is muscle?
   ¿Aproximadamente qué per cento de tu cuerpo es músculo?

2. How are the layers of muscle separated?
   ¿Como se separan las capas musculares?

3. What is an aponeurosis?
   ¿Qué es un aponeurosis?

4. Differentiate between voluntary, involuntary and cardiac muscle tissue.
   Diferencia entre tejido muscular voluntario, involuntario y cardiaco.

Muscles and Muscle Tissue

1. To be better equipped and knowledgeable in your trade as barbers or cosmetologists you should have a general understanding of the importance and function of the various components of the muscular system. This reading will give you some basic information on muscles and muscular tissue.

2. Do you know what the muscular system does? You are probably aware that it produces all body movements. The skeleton of the human body is covered with muscles and this gives it shape and support. Can you imagine what your body would look like without the muscle around your bones? Almost half of your body weight is muscle. Your body has about 500 large and small muscles.

3. Muscles can be compared to rubber bands or elastic. They are capable of contracting (get smal'er) and expanding (get bigger) and they are found in separate bundles throughout your body. Each bundle has different sizes of muscles. These muscles are attached to bones, cartilage, ligaments, tendons, skin and also to other muscles. The various layers of muscles are separated by a thin tissue called fascia. An aponeurosis is an expanded tendon which serves to connect one muscle with another.

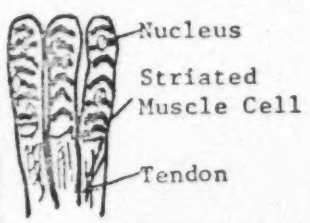
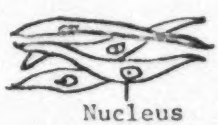
4. Muscle tissue can be categorized into three types. They are voluntary, involuntary, and cardiac.

5. Voluntary muscle tissue is that which can be controlled voluntarily by your will. These muscles are attached to the skeleton, and are in turn fastened by tendons to the bones, skin and other muscles. Muscles attached to the bones are also referred to as skeletal muscles. Voluntary muscles are controlled by the cerebro-spinal nervous system. This type of tissue appears striped or striated under the microscope.

6. Involuntary muscle tissue cannot be voluntarily controlled by your will. Some of these tissues are found in the walls of hollow internal structures such as blood vessels, intestines, and the uterus. These muscle tissues appear smooth under the microscope. Involuntary muscles are controlled by the sympathetic nervous system.

7. Cardiac muscle tissue is found in the heart. It composes the wall of the heart. We can say that the cardiac muscle tissue is automatic or involuntary.

8. Study the diagram below. It will help you understand the types of muscle tissue.

Striated (Striped) Muscle Cells	Non-Striated (Smooth) Muscle Cells	Cardiac (Heart) Muscle Cells
		
1. Voluntary muscles (can be controlled by your will)	1. Involuntary muscles (cannot be controlled by your will)	1. Involuntary muscles
2. Attached to bones	2. Found in walls of stomach, intestines, uterus and blood vessels.	2. Found only in the heart
3. Controlled by cerebro-spinal	3. Controlled by sympathetic nervous system	3. Controlled by sympathetic nervous system
4. Appear striped under the microscope	4. Under the microscope they look spindle-shaped, long and slender, and overlapping at ends.	4. Is also striated

9. Now that you have some basic information on muscles you are ready to see how you can use this knowledge. The next reading will describe the characteristics of muscles.

Find The Answer 6.1

1. To be better equipped in your trade you should understand the importance of

   A. Muscles
   B. Bad Breath
   C. Fascia
   D. Aponeurosis

2. The word in paragraph 2 which means "parts" is _____.

3. The words "attached to bones" in paragraph 3 refer to _____.

4. The word expanding means getting smaller.

   Yes No Does not say

5. On the whole this story is about

   A. Voluntary
   B. Muscles and muscle tissue
   C. Cardiac muscles

6. The story does not say so, but it makes you think that

   A. There are thousands of muscles.
   B. There is only one type of muscle tissue.
   C. You could not move without the help of your muscles.

7. Why is it important to know about muscles?

   A. To be better equipped.
   B. To show your friends how smart you are.

Correct the punctuation and spelling on the following paragraph.

involantiry mucle tischu canot be voluntaryly controled by your will some of this tissues are found in the wells of hallow internel stractures such as blod vassels Intestenes and the Uteres this muscle tischu Appear smooth under the micrascop involuntery muscells are controled bi the Simpathetic Nervous Sistem

Answer the following:

1. What are the three types of muscle tissue?

2. Where are involuntary and cardiac muscles found?

True or False 6.1

_____1. Voluntary muscles are controlled by your will.

_____2. There are two types of muscle tissue.

_____3. Cardiac muscle tissue is found on the bone.

_____4. Involuntary muscles are controlled by sympathetic nervous system.

_____5. The three types of muscle tissue are voluntary, involuntary and cardiac.

_____6. Almost three fourths (3/4) of your body weight is muscle.

_____7. There are 500 large and small muscles in your body.

_____8. The muscular system produces movement in your body.

_____9. Voluntary muscles are attached to the bones.

_____10. The wall of the heart is composed of cardiac tissue.

Circle the correctly spelled word.

1.	voluntery	valantary	voluntary
2.	skaleten	skeleton	skelaton
3.	legaments	ligaments	legemants
4.	cartilage	cartlige	cartalige
5.	micrascop	microscope	micriskope
6.	muscular	masquler	musquler
7.	tissue	tessu	tisue
8.	componants	cumponants	components
9.	hart	heart	haert
10.	sympathetic	simpatetic	sympethitic

Instructions:

In this reading selection you will find some information on the characteristics of muscles. Study this carefully. It will help you understand why muscles react the way they do. You will also find a list of words introduced in the reading.

Instrucciones:

En esta selección de lectura hallarás información sobre las características. de los músculos. Estudia cuidadosamente. Esta información te ayudará comprender la reacción de los músculos. También hallarás una lista de palabras que se presentan en esta lectura.

Vocabulary	Vocabulario
myology	miología
excitability	exitabilidad
contractibility	contractibilidad
extensibility	extensibilidad
elasticity	elasticidad
muscle tone	fuerza muscular
insertion	incerción
origin	origen
belly	vientre

Keep the following questions in mind as you read the following article.

Recuerda las siguientes preguntas al leer el siguiente artículo.

1. What is myology?
   ¿Qué es miología?

2. Name three body functions which are dependent on muscular activity.
   Nombra tres funciones corporales que dependen en los músculos.

3. What are the characteristics of muscles?
   ¿Cuáles son las características de músculos?

4. What is the origin, the insertion and the belly of the muscle?
   ¿Qué es el origen, la incerción y la vientre del músculo?

Characteristics of Muscles

1. In the previous selection you were introduced into myology. Myology is the study of muscles, their structure and function. You also became aware of the types of muscle tissue. In this information sheet you will learn about the characteristics of muscles and how you can use this information as a barber or cosmetologist.

2. Muscles are fascinating tissues which make it possible for a person or animal to move from place to place. Muscles are responsible for many body functions such as making the heart beat and circulation of the blood. The characteristics of muscles enable these functions to continue in your body. The following are characteristics of muscles:

   a. Excitability (or irritability) - the power of responding to stimuli.

   b. Contractibility - the ability to change shape and to become shorter and thicker.

   c. Extensibility - the ability to stretch.

   d. Elasticity - the ability to recover the original form.

   e. Muscle tone - normal degree of tension and the quickness with which the muscle responds to stimulation.

3. When the skeletal muscles are well nourished and developed, muscle tone is noticeable in their ready reaction to stimulus. It also keeps the muscles firm, and the joints in place; and aids the regulation of temperature in the body.

4. When a muscle contracts and shortens, one of its attachments usually remains fixed and the other one moves. A typical muscle consists of a thick contracting portion called the body and two ends by which the muscle is attached to the skeleton or to other tissues. One end of the muscle is called its origin and the other its insertion.

5. The origin of the muscle is closest to the central part of the body. This

is where the muscle attaches to the bone. The other end, called the insertion, is attached to a movable bone or muscle or to the skin. When a muscle is relaxed, it has a certain length and width. When it is stimulated, it contracts and becomes shorter and thicker. When the muscle contracts, the insertion moves much more than the origin. Thus, it contracts from the origin to the insertion and back to the origin. The belly of a muscle is the part which lies between the origin and the insertion.

6. Muscles can be affected by massage. This will be discussed in the next reading.

Find The Answers

1. How many muscle characteristics are mentioned in the reading?

   A. Three
   B. Two
   C. Six
   D. Five

2. The word in paragraph 2 which means extremely interesting is _____.

3. The words "responsible for many body functions" in paragraph 2 refer to _____.

4. The story does not say so, but it makes you think that;

   A. Muscles are unimportant.
   B. Movement would be impossible without muscles.
   C. There is only one important muscle in the body.

5. The two ends of a muscle are called insertion and origin.

   Yes No Does not say

6. When the muscle contracts, the insertion moves much more than the;

   A. Voluntary
   B. Origin
   C. Cardiac

7. Muscles can be affected by

   A. Water
   B. Massage
   C. Air

Circle the correct word.

1. In the previous selection you (was, were) introduced to myology.
2. You also (became, become) aware of the types of muscle tissue.
3. In (these, this) information sheet you (will, well) learn about the characteristics of muscles.
4. Muscles (is, are) responsible for many body functions.
5. The muscle (is, are) attached (too, to) the skeleton or (two, to) other tissue.
6. The characteristics of muscles enables (this, these) functions to continue in your body.
7. A typical muscle (consist, consists) of a thick contracting portion.
8. (These, This) is where the muscle attaches to the bone.

Fill in the blanks.

Ex__it__bi__ity

Ti__s__e

M__ __lo__y

C__sm__to__ogi__t

Ex__en__ibil__t__

M__sc__e __on__

O__i__in

F__s__in__ting

C__rc__la__ion

B__r__er

C__nt__a__ti__il__ty

E__ast__c__ty

__n__er__io__

st__mu__at__d

Answer The Following:

1. What is excitability or irritability?

2. What is contractibility?

3. What is extensibility?

4. What is elasticity?

5. What is muscle tone?

6. What is Myology?

Instructions:

In this reading selection you will find a discussion of the muscles of the head, face and neck. It is very important that you learn the name, location and function of these muscles. This is the area that you must concentrate on as barbers or cosmetologists. Below you will find a list of words introduced in the reading and a key for their proper pronunciation.

Instrucciones:

En esta selección de lectura hallarás una discusión de los músculos de la cabeza, la cara y el cuello. Es importante que aprendas los nombres, la locación y la función de estos músculos. Esta es la área donde concentrarás como peluquero o cosmetólogo. Abajo encontrarás una lista de palabras que se presentan en esta lectura y también un guía para pronunciación.

Vocabulary

epicranius (ep-i-krā´-nē-us)

frontalis (fron-tā´-lis)

occipitalis (ok-sip´-i-tā-lis)

orbicularis oculi (or-bik-ū-lā´-ris ok´-ū-lī)

corrugator (kor-u-gā-tor)

levator palpebral superioris (le-vā´-tor pal´pē-brē sū-pē-rē-ór-is)

nasalis (na-sá-lis)

depressor septi (dē-presś-or sep´-ti)

dilator naris (dī-lá-tor na´-ris)

procerus (prō-sē´-rus)

quadratus labii superioris (kwod-rā´-tus lā´bē-ī su-pē-rē-ōr´is)

quadratus labii inferioris (kwod-rā´-tus lā´bē-ī in-fe-rē-or´is)

buccinator (buk´-sē-nā-tor)

caninus (kā-nī´-nus)

mentalis (men-tā´-lis)

orbicularis oris (or-bik-ū-lā´-ris ó-ris)

risorius (ri-sō´-rē-us)

zygomaticus (zī-gō-mat´-i-kus)

triangularis (trī-ang-gū-lā´-ris)

masseter (mas-ē´-ter)

temporalis (tem-pō-rā´-lis)

platysma (plah-tiz´-mah)

sterno-cleido-mastoid (ster-nō-klī´-dō-mas´toid)

Keep the following questions in mind as you read the information sheet.
Recuerda las siguientes preguntas al leer la página de información.

1. In what direction is massaging usually done?
   ¿En que dirección se da el masaje?

2. Name the muscles of the scalp.
   Nombra los músculos del cuero cabelludo.

3. Which are the muscles of the eyebrows?
   ¿Cuales son los musculos de las cejas?

4. Name the muscles of the nose.
   Nombra los músculos de la nariz.

5. Name the muscles of the mouth.
   Nombra los músculos de la boca.

6. What is the location and function of the platysma?
   ¿Cuál es la locación y función del cutáneo del cuello?

7. What is the location and function of the sterno-cleido-mastoid?
   ¿Cuál es la locación y la función del esternocleidomastoideo?

Muscles of the Head, Face and Neck

1. As you read in the first two selections, there are three basic types of muscle tissue. The characteristics of muscles enable your body to perform the many activities dependent on muscles.

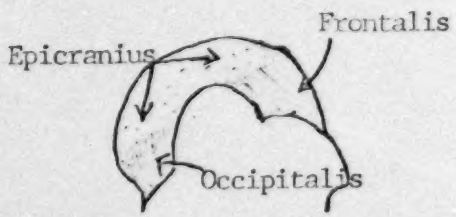
2. As cosmetologists and barbers you want to be very familiar with the voluntary muscles of the head, face and neck. It is very important that you know where these muscles are located. It is also important that you know how to handle these muscles when giving a massage to your clients. Usually massaging is done from the insertion to the origin of the muscle.

3. Below you will find a discussion of the muscles found in the head and face. You will find a brief description of the function of these muscles. Later we will discuss the muscles of the neck,

4. (Before you go into this section you should learn some basic terms which are important descriptive terms. These technical terms will help you in the study of muscles. These are found in the supplementary activities. Ask the instructor or tutor for this activity.)

Muscles of the Scalp

Epicranius--This muscle covers the top of the skull from the eyebrows to to the base of the occipital bone. This muscle has two bellies of muscle joined by an aponeurosis. The two bellies are called the frontalis and the occipitalis. The occipitalis draws the scalp backward. The frontalis raises the eyebrows and wrinkles the forehead. (See the diagram which follows.)

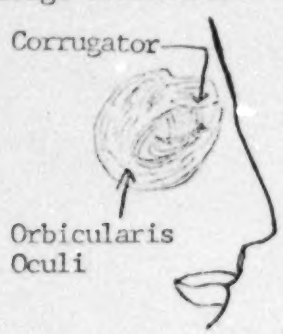


Muscles of the Eyebrows

Orbicularis Oculi--These are bands of circular muscle in the eye socket. They close the eyelids.

Corrugator--(This is named for its zigzag edge.) This follows the eyebrow line. It is found between the eyebrows to the middle of the eyebrow. It draws eyebrows together and down. If you look at yourself in the mirror you may discover why this muscle is called corrugator. Can you explain this?

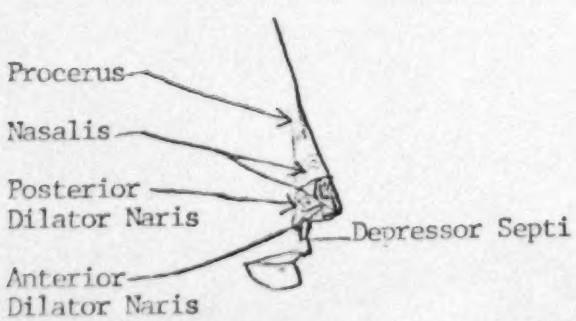
Levator Palpebral Superioris--This is an internal eye muscle not affected by massage treatments. This raises the upper eyelid.



Muscle of the Nose

The nasal muscles differ in size. See the diagram below for the location of these muscles. The nasalis, depressor septi, and the posterior and anterior dilator naris are small muscles around the nasal openings. They contract and expand the opening of the nostril.

The procerus covers the bridge of the nose as you can see in the diagram. This draws down the eyebrows and puckers up the skin.



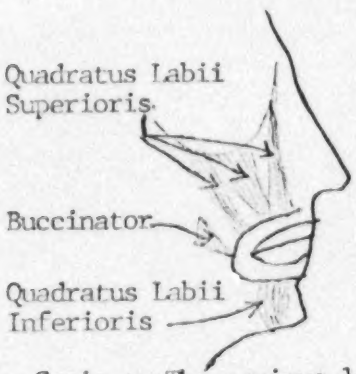
Muscles of the Mouth

Ther are several muscles of the mouth which you must be familiar with. Below is a list of their names, their location and their function. Refer to the diagrams to find their location. This will help you recall them.

Quadratus labii superioris--This surrounds the upper part of the lip. It raises the nostrils, as in distaste. Remember the Spanish word for lip to recall this and the following muscle. It is labio.

Quadratus labii inferioris--This surrounds the lower part of the lip. It depresses the lower lip and draws it a little to one side, as in sarcasm.

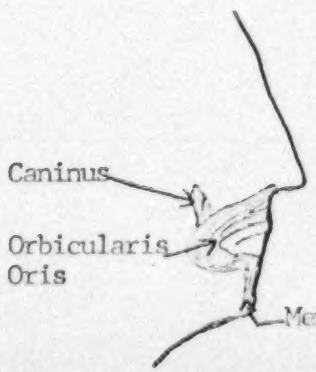
Buccinator--This is found between the upper and the lower jaws. This draws in the cheeks.



Caninus--The caninus lies under the quadratus labii superioris. It lifts the corner of the mouth and helps keep it closed.

Mentalis--This is situated at the tip of the chin. It is used to pout.

Orbicularis Oris--These are the muscles surrounding and running into the lip. They are used to pucker.



Risorius--This extends in the masseter muscle near the ear to slightly below the corner of the mouth. It is used to smile. Remember the Spanish word for smile or laugh to recall the name of this muscle. It is reir or risa, sonrisa.

Zygomaticus--This extends from the zygomatic bone to the angle of the mouth. It draws the upper lip upward and back as in smiling.

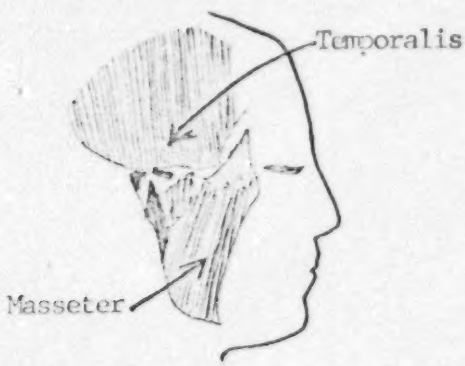
Triangularis--This extends along the side of the chin. Its action draws down the corner of the mouth.

Muscles of Mastication

These muscles aid the action of the jaws in chewing food. Even with deep manipulation, only two muscles are affected.

Masseter--This extends from the zygomatic bone to the angle of the jaw. It is made up of two layers. It closes the jaws.

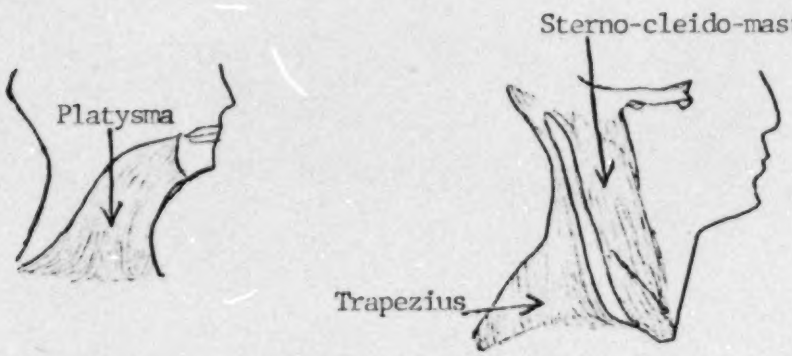
Temporalis--It is found on the flat part on the side of the head from the eye to over the top of the ear. It is used in biting.



Muscles of the Head, Face and Neck

Platysma--This is a broad flat muscle extending from the chest and shoulder muscles to the side of the chin. It draws down the lower lip as in the expression of sadness.

Sterno-cleido-mastoid--This is a large, thick muscle, extending from the collar and chest bones to the temporal bone in back of the ear. Its action draws the head to one side, or down toward the chest as in nodding.



This terminates this reading and module. The terms introduced are all important. Use the visuals which accompany this module to help you learn and remember the name, location and function of the muscles. If you have any difficulties, consult with the instructor or tutor.

Find The Answer

1. Massaging is usually done from the

   A. Origin to insertion.
   B. Muscle belly to the insertion.
   C. Insertion to the origin.

2. The word in paragraph 3 which means "we will talk about" is _____.

3. The words "you want to be" in paragraph 2 refer to _____.

4. The story does not say so, but it makes you think that;

   A. All the muscles are very important.
   B. Only one muscle is important.
   C. Only the neck muscles are important.

5. It is very important that you know the location of these muscles.

   Yes No Does not say

6. On the whole this story is about;

   A. The head and neck muscles.
   B. The face muscles.
   C. All of the above.

7. Why is it important to know about muscles?

   A. To be very smart.
   B. To know where they are located so you can properly massage them.
   C. To teach others what you know.

Answer The Following:

1. What are the muscles of the scalp?

2. Name the muscles of the eyebrows.

3. Name the muscles of the nose.

4. Name the muscles of the mouth.

5. Name the muscles of the head, face, and neck.

Circle the correctly spelled word.

1.	Frontalis	Frantalus	Frentilus
2.	Epecrenus	Epcrais	Epicranius
3.	Ociptalus	Occipitalis	Occepatilis
4.	Orbicularis	Orbiculerus	Orbeculeris
5.	Oculii	Aculi	Oculi
6.	Nasules	Nasalis	Nesalus
7.	Posterior	Pastirior	Pusterior
8.	Superioris	Superorus	Superiorus
9.	Temperalis	Temporalus	Temporalis
10.	Depressor	Deepresor	Depreser

Draw lines separating the syllables in the following words.

frontalis _____

epicranius _____

occipitalis _____

oculi _____

nasalis _____

posterior _____

superioris _____

orbicularis _____

temporalis _____

depressor _____

cosmetologists _____

characteristics _____

barbers _____

insertion _____

origin _____

technical _____

supplementary _____

aponeurosis _____

corrugator _____

levator _____

palpebral _____

anterior _____

dilator _____

quadratus _____

labii _____

buccinator _____

caninus _____

mentalis _____

masseter _____

platysma _____

sterno _____

cleido _____

mastoid _____

Post-test for the Muscular System

1. Where are each of the three types of muscles found?

2. Name the muscles of the scalp and its bellies and describe the function of each.

3. What is meant by origin in reference to muscles?

4. Where is the buccinator muscle located?

5. What is the primary function of all muscles?

6. What muscle draws down the lower lip and where is it located?

7. Where is the insertion of a muscle?

8. Identify the muscles of the nose.

9. What are the three types of muscles found in the human body?

10. What is an aponeurosis? What is a fascia?

11. The temporalis is used in biting. Describe where this muscle is located.

12. What is myology?

13. What is the belly of a muscle?

14. Name three muscles of the eyebrows and their function.

15. How do scientists differentiate the appearance of the three types of muscle cells?

Vocabulary	Vocabulario
aponeurosis	aponeurosis
basic	básico
belly	vientre
bundle	atado
capable	capaz
cardiac	cardíaco
cartilage	cartílago
characteristic	característico
component	componente
contract	contractar
dependent	dependiente
description	descripción
elastic	elástico
enable	habilitar
excite	excitar
expand	alargar
eyebrow	ceja
function	función
general	general
hollow	hueco
imagine	imaginar
insertion	insertar
involuntary	involuntario
layer	acodo
length	largura
ligament	ligamento
locate	localizar

Vocabulary	Vocabulario
microscope	microscopio
mouth	boca
movement	movimiento
muscular system	sistema muscular
muscle	músculo
muscle tone	fuerza muscular
myology	miología
nose	nariz
nourish	nutrir
origin	origen
perform	ejecutar
relax	descansar
responsible	responsable
scalp	cuero cabelludo
shape	hechura
skeletal	esqueleto
stimulate	estimular
support	sostén
temple	templo
tendon	tendón
tissue	tejido
understand	entender
voluntary	voluntario
weight	peso
width	gruesor